

PRILATBIL LINDOLIANA : STAMPS  
13TH ANNIVERSARY

DRAWING 21

STAMPS : LINDOLIANA

71.2009.085.0560



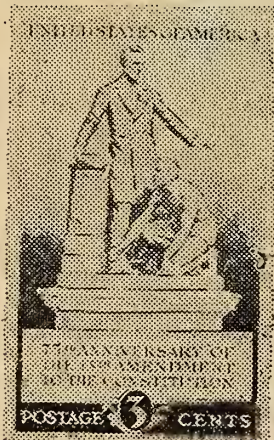
# Philately

## Thirteenth Amendment Stamp

Excerpts from newspapers and other  
sources

From the files of the  
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

## • STAMP NEWS



**L**INCOLN and a slave are pictured on the U. S. 3-cent stamp above, commemorating the 75th anniversary of the 13th amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery. The design is a reproduction of Thomas Ball's statue, "Emancipation," in Lincoln Park, Washington, D. C.

Lincoln's proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, freed more than 3,000,000 slaves. Certain exceptions left 800,000 Negroes in slavery. The 13th amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the states in 1865, ratified by 33 of the 36 states then in existence, and declared in force Dec. 18, 1865.

The stamp was placed on first-day sale at the New York World's Fair postoffice, Oct. 20.





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**EMANCIPATED** slave kneeling at feet of Lincoln is design of stamp to be issued Sunday on the 75th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

# Stamp Corner

## Emancipation Stamp Issue Details Given

By EDWARD B. MAGUIRE

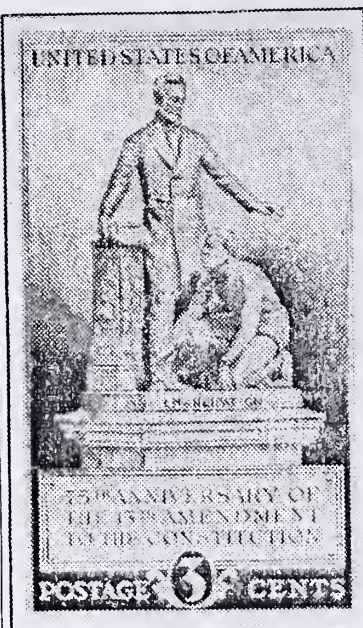
Postmaster General Frank C. Walker has confirmed our exclusive announcement of last Sunday that the central design of the new 3-cent stamp commemorating the 75th anniversary of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery, will be a reproduction of the statue entitled "Emancipation," by Thomas Ball, in Lincoln Park, Washington, portraying Abraham Lincoln and the Slave.

The Emancipation stamp, which goes on sale today at the New York World's Fair post office, measures 84-100 inches by 144-100 inches in size, arranged vertically. It has been printed in sheets of 50 by the rotary process.

William A. Roach designed the stamp, while James T. Vail did the letter engraving and Carl T. Arlt the vignette engraving. An initial printing of 40,000,000 of the new stamps has been ordered at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

### Local Ceremony.

Tomorrow, October 21, the Emancipation adhesive will be placed on sale at all first-class postoffices throughout the United States. At Philadelphia's 30th st. postoffice, Major R. R. Wright, Sr., president of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Co. of Philadelphia, will purchase the first sheet of stamps from Postmaster James Gallagher as part of a colorful ceremony to begin at 10 A. M. Third Assistant Postmaster General Ramsey S. Black will speak.



**STAMP** to be issued today at the New York World's Fair in connection with the 75th anniversary of the adoption of the 13th amendment to the Constitution.



## Post Office Department

RS: EMB

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Washington

April 28, 1941.

Mr. M. A. Cook,  
Librarian, Lincoln National Life Foundation,  
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

My dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated April 21, requesting a photograph of the 3¢ postage stamp issued on October 20, 1940, to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution.

In compliance with your request, I am enclosing herewith a copy of a photographic print of the stamp in question. In case you plan to reproduce this photograph, your attention is invited to the law which specifies that such illustrations shall be in black and white and less than three-fourths or more than one and one-half times the linear dimensions of the original in size. Enclosed you will find a copy of the official announcement giving further details regarding the 13th Amendment stamp.

The booklet accompanying your letter, which contains information concerning the objectives of the Lincoln National Life Foundation, is very interesting and I am appreciative of your thoughtfulness in sending it.

Very truly yours,

*Ramsey L. Beach*  
Third Assistant Postmaster General

Encl.

May 2, 1941

Mr. Bob Fellers, Supt. of Stamps  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Fellers:

I enjoyed meeting you in our stamp convention in Fort Wayne recently and thought you might be interested in receiving copy of a little publication which I edited and which picks up some of the random statements which I made in the informal talk given before the stamp convention. I thought possibly you might wish to have this.

Very truly yours,

LAW:BST  
Enc.

Director



**Post Office Department**

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

**Washington**

May 5, 1941

Dr. Louis A. Warren,  
Director, Lincoln Nat'l. Life Foundation,  
Fort Wayne, Indiana

My dear Dr. Warren:

It was nice to get your letter of May 2 and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me two historical papers which you prepared concerning Lincoln Lore. I have read them with much interest and am pleased to have them to add to my collection.

Under separate cover I am mailing you a clothbound copy of the Description of United States Postage Stamps. This publication shows a reproduction of all United States postage stamps issued to 1939, with a brief history concerning them.

It was a pleasure to meet you during my brief visit to Fort Wayne, and I enjoyed my trip very much.

With very best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,



Superintendent, Division of Stamps.

Post Office Department  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL  
Washington

May 7, 1941.

Dr. Louis A. Warren,  
Director, Lincoln National Life Foundation,  
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

My dear Dr. Warren:

I am in receipt of your letter of May 2, transmitting copies of your bulletins entitled: "A Memorial to Pioneer Postmasters," and "The Emancipation Group by Thomas Ball."

I have found these papers to be very interesting and thank you sincerely for your thoughtfulness in sending them to me.

With best wishes, I am

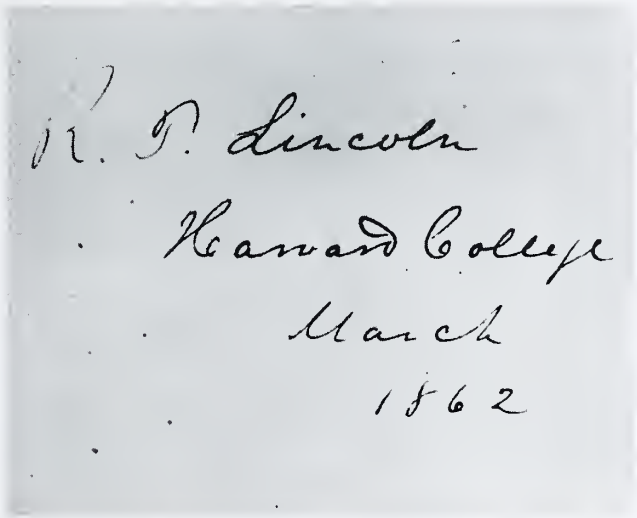
Very truly yours,

*Ramsey S. Black*  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Aug. 1958

Robert Lincoln's book bears the title *Cadet Life at West Point*. It was written by an Officer Of The United States Army with a *Descriptive Sketch of West Point* by Benson J. Lossing. It was published in Boston in 1862 by T. O. H. P. Burnham. The 367-(3) page work has inscribed on one of the fly-leaves the following: "R. T. Lincoln, Harvard College, March 1862". This book also bears the bookplate of W. A. Harlan on the inside front cover.

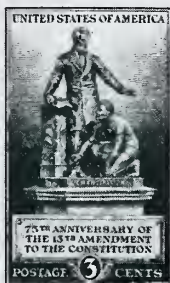
The reading of this book by young Robert Lincoln of Harvard further indicates that he had an interest in a military career, which was hampered somewhat by the mere fact that his father was president and thwarted more effectively by the pleadings of his distracted mother.



Inscription on fly-leaf of "Cadet Life at West Point."

## THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT STAMP-1940

3¢ DEEP VIOLET



Scott No. 902

The 3-cent stamp commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Thirteenth Amendment was first placed on sale at the New York World's Fair Post Office on October 20, 1940.

The central design is a reproduction of the statue entitled "Emancipation" by Thomas Ball. Located in Lincoln Park, Washington, D. C., the statue portrays President Lincoln extending his hand over the kneeling form of a slave with the shackles falling from his limbs. All the lettering on the stamp is in architectural Roman. Across

the top of the stamp is the wording "United States of America" in a dark color. The base of the statue is partly obscured by a panel containing the inscription on a white background, "75th Anniversary of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution" in dark lettering arranged in three lines. At the bottom of the stamp, on a dark background, is the denomination designation "Postage 3 Cents" in white letters. The numeral is enclosed in an oval frame with scroll-like ornaments on each side.

William A. Roach designed the stamp, while James T. Vail did the letter engraving and Carl T. Arlt the vignette engraving. The stamp's dimensions are 84/100 x 1 44/100 inches, arranged vertically. Printed in purple by the rotary process and issued in sheets of 50, an initial order was placed with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for 40,000,000.

The date of issuance, Postmaster Frank C. Walker pointed out, was the day the Diamond Jubilee Celebration was being held (October 20, 1940) at the World's Fair in connection with the National Memorial to the progress of the Colored Race in America. It is understood that this group was influential in having the stamp issued.

## DEBATE CENTENNIAL

Twenty-five years ago, Dr. Louis A. Warren, former editor of *Lincoln Lore* outlined the seven debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. Those subscribers who have complete or early files of *Lincoln Lore* may wish to review these bulletins this debate centennial year. The bulletins are as follows: No. 228, August 21, 1933; No. 229, August 28, 1933; No. 231, September 11, 1933; No. 232, September 18, 1933; No. 234, October 2, 1933; No. 235, October 9, 1933 and No. 236, October 16, 1933. These issues have long been out of print and are no longer available at the Lincoln National Life Foundation.

### "The President's Proclamations . . ."

(Continued from page 2)

if they resist? Do we by so doing make it a war of extermination? If so, who suffers most? The answer to these questions involves very important considerations, which are obvious enough."

Thomas E. Baker, the captain, and the crew of the *Savannah* were arraigned on July 23, 1861 in the United States Circuit Court, for trial, under the indictment charging them with piracy and robbery on the high seas. Judge Shipman was on the bench. Eminent counsel appeared for both the prosecution and the defense. To the indictment, all pleaded not guilty. The district attorney moved for an immediate trial (July 31), but their counsel objected to hurrying their trial. The defense attorneys wanted more time to procure witnesses (one of whom was a citizen of Hamburg, Germany) and documentary proof for their clients. The judge set the third Monday of the October Term for the trial, and the prisoners were remanded into the custody of the United States marshal. Another reason for the delay of the trial was due to the illness of Justice Nelson of the United States Supreme Court, who was sitting with the district judge.

Once the trial got underway in October, tempers had cooled and more important military developments along with the capture on both sides of a great number of prisoners, both military and naval, demanded the attention of the public. The jury, after a consultation of twenty hours, could not agree upon a verdict. Four of the twelve jurors were in favor of an acquittal, while the remaining eight considered the prisoners guilty of some of the counts only. There was only one thing to do with the captured crew—treat them as prisoners of war. In their new status Captain Baker and the nineteen members of the crew of the *Savannah* were transferred from the city prison to Fort Lafayette.

In August 1862, following long negotiations between the United States and the Confederate government for an exchange of prisoners, the *Savannah* privateersmen, together with some seventy or eighty others, were exchanged. The question of their legal status was not thereafter questioned.

The case of the *Savannah* was a diplomatic victory for Jefferson Davis. In this instance the Union Government had treated the Confederate forces as belligerents even though it did not intentionally recognize their belligerency in any strict or formal sense. Lincoln did not wish to begin "a competition in hanging."

However, in all probability, Lincoln did feel that he should have had more cogent advice from his Secretary of State William H. Seward concerning the fine points of international and maritime law. Then he would not have assumed in his Proclamation Of A Blocade of April 19, 1861, to quote Carl Sandburg; "that the United States alone had the power to define as a pirate a privateer on high seas that belong to all nations, and particularly to the British fleet."

—O—  
"Andrew Johnson of Tennessee . . . became acting president by the death of Abraham Lincoln. In case of Mr. Johnson's death, removal or disability, Senator Lafayette S. Foster of Connecticut, now president pro tempore of the Senate, would be acting president till a new presidential election should ensue."

Springfield (Mass.) Daily Republican  
April 15, 1865







